APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/842,189	04/26/2001	Masaki Mukai	2001-0510A	7261

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EXAMINER
CHANG, JUNGWON

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/842,189	MUKAI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jungwon Chang	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>14 July 2005</u>.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>27-50</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>27-50</u> is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

FINAL ACTION

1.   This Action is in response to Amendment filed on 7//24/05, which has been fully

considered.

2.   Amended claims 27-50 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 27-29, 32, 36, 39, 40, 44, 47** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being obvious over Xydis (US 6,307,471 B1), hereinafter Xydis, in view of Wu (US

6,826,718 B1).

5.   As for claims 27 and 39, Xydis discloses an information terminal for performing

radio communication with an information processing apparatus comprising:

a first input unit (keyboard, 26; mouse, 28, fig. 1) having at least one

alphanumeric key button (keyboard, 26, fig. 1) operable to accept a manual key entry

(col. 4, lines 59-61; col. 5, lines 56-59; col. 6, lines 55-58) and a pointing device (mouse,

28, fig. 1) operable to accept a manual coordinate entry (col. 4, lines 59-61; col. 5, lines

56-59; col. 6, lines 55-58) and to output a signal (display, 14, fig. 1; antenna 18', Fig. 3;

col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65);

a processing unit operable to process the signal outputted from said first input

unit and to generate an output signal (processor 24', Fig. 3; col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line

65); and

a communication unit operable to convert the output signal and to transmit the

converted signal to the information processing apparatus (measurement device 20', Fig.

3; col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65);

wherein said information terminal is operable to disable one of a start or a

function of the information processing apparatus responsive to the manual key entry or

the manual coordinate entry (col. 3, line 22 – col. 4, line 11; col. 4, lines 59-61; col. 5,

lines 56-59; col. 6, lines 55-58).

6.   Xydis discloses output a signal (display, 14, fig. 1; antenna 18', Fig. 3; col. 2, line

66 – col. 3, line 65) that is inherently responsive to the input from the keyboard or the

pointing device, as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. Xydis does

not explicitly disclose first input unit being operable to output a signal. Wu discloses first

input unit (706, 724, fig. 7; keyboard, 308, fig. 3; keyboard 308 preferably includes an

alphanumerical keyboard and other manual data entry device, such as mouse or

joystick; col. 5, lines 59-65) being operable to output a signal (724, fig. 7; 306, fig. 3)

(col. 7, lines 23-28; client computer permits mouse click entries and shortcut keys to

change the display of data…in response to use of a mouse to double-click a number in

the display; col. 10, lines 43-64; the user input corresponds to a request to change the

switch for which data is currently display; col. 11, lines 9-14; in response to the user

input 724, the display is updated appropriately; col. 11, lines 15-25). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of Xydis and Wu because Wu's input unit being operable to output would

allow the client to display updated data in response to a detected user input (Wu, col.

10, line 43 – col. 11, line 25).

7.   As for claims 28 and 40, Xydis discloses the apparatus and method of claims 27

and 39 for performing radio communication with said information terminal, wherein said

information processing apparatus comprises:

        a transmitting and receiving unit operable to perform radio communication with

said information terminal (antenna 19', Fig. 3);

        a locking unit operable to disable one of a start or a function of said information

processing apparatus (col. 1, lines 27-36; col. 3, lines 22-65);

        one of a radio field strength detector operable to measure a field strength of a

received signal transmitted from said information terminal or a location detector

operable to detect a location of said information processing apparatus (measurement

device 21', Fig. 3); and

        an out-of-range determining and informing unit operable to judge one of the

measured field strength of the received signal or the detected location of said

information processing apparatus, and to output a notice signal to said locking unit

when one of the measured field strength of the received signal or the detected location

of the information processing apparatus is out of a predetermined range (col. 3, lines

22-65);

wherein said locking unit is operable to be activated by one of the manual entry

accepted by said first input unit or the notice signal (col. 3, lines 22-65).

8.   As for claim 29, Xydis discloses the information processing apparatus according

to claim 28, further comprising:

a function determining unit operable to determine a command included in a

signal transmitted from said information terminal through said transmitting and receiving

unit of said information processing apparatus (col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11);

a password setting unit operable to set a password that is transmitted from said

information terminal through said function determining unit (inherent for setting

passwords stored in user code database, as understood by one of ordinary skill in the

art; col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11);

a password memory operable to store a password through said password setting

unit (user code database; col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11); and

an unlocking unit operable to enable one of a start or a function of said information

processing apparatus (col. 3, line 38 – col. 4, line 41);

wherein said unlocking unit is operable to be activated when the password stored

in said password memory is matched with a password received from said

communication unit of said information terminal (col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 41).

9.   As for claim 32, Xydis discloses the information terminal according to claim 27,

further comprising:

a display unit operable to display at least one of an image or text by processing a

received signal transmitted from said information processing apparatus through said

processing unit (display, Fig. 3);

a locking unit operable to disable one of a start or a function of said information

terminal or to disable at least one of said first input unit or said display unit of said

information terminal (col. 3, lines 22-65);

a radio field strength detector operable to measure a field strength of the

received signal transmitted from said information processing apparatus (measurement

device 21', Fig. 3; col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65); and

an out-of-range determining and informing unit operable to judge the measured

field strength of the received signal transmitted from said information processing

apparatus and to output a notice signal to said locking unit of said information terminal

so as to activate said locking unit of said information terminal when the measured field

strength of the received signal transmitted from the information processing apparatus is

out of a predetermined range (col. 3, lines 22-65).

10.   As for claim 36, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 27 above. In

addition, Xydis discloses an information processing system including an information

terminal and an information processing apparatus which are operable to perform radio

communication with each other, wherein:

said information terminal comprises

a first input unit (keyboard, 26; mouse, 28, fig. 1) having at least one

alphanumeric key button (keyboard, 26, fig. 1) operable to accept a manual key entry

(col. 4, lines 59-61; col. 5, lines 56-59; col. 6, lines 55-58) and a pointing device (mouse,

28, fig. 1) operable to accept a manual coordinate entry (col. 4, lines 59-61; col. 5, lines

56-59; col. 6, lines 55-58) and to output a signal (display, 14, fig. 1; antenna 18', Fig. 3;

col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65);

a processing unit operable to process the signal outputted from said first input

unit and to generate an output signal (processor 24', Fig. 3; col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line

65); and

a communication unit operable to convert the output signal and to transmit the

converted signal to the information processing apparatus (measurement device 20', Fig.

3; col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65); and

said information processing apparatus comprises

a locking unit operable to disable one of a start or a function of said information

processing apparatus (col. 1, lines 27-36; col. 3, lines 22-65);

wherein said information terminal is operable to disable one of a start or a

function of the information processing apparatus responsive to the input operation (col.

3, lines 22-65);

one of a field strength detector operable to measure a field strength of a received

signal transmitted from said information terminal or a location detector operable to

detect a location of said information processing apparatus (measurement device 21',

Fig. 3); and

an out-of-range determining and informing unit operable to judge one of the

measured field strength of the received signal or the detected location of said

information processing apparatus, and to output a notice signal to said locking unit

when one of the measured field strength of the received signal or the detected location

of the information processing apparatus is out of a predetermined range (col. 3, lines

22-65);

wherein said locking unit of said information processing apparatus is operable to

be activated by one of the *input operation* accepted by said first input unit or the notice

signal outputted from said out-of-range determining and informing unit of said

information processing apparatus (col. 3, lines 22-65).

11.   As for claim 44, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 27 above. In

addition, Xydis discloses a control method for an information processing apparatus for

controlling an information terminal and an information processing apparatus to mutually

perform communication with each other, wherein:

in the information processing apparatus; said control method comprises

receiving a radio signal transmitted from the information terminal (signal 10, Fig. 2; col.

3, lines 13-21),

outputting a notice signal responsive to at least one of a field strength of the

received radio signal transmitted from the information terminal or a location of the

information processing apparatus (signal from measurement device 20, Fig. 2; col. 3,

lines 38-65), and

disabling one of a start or a function of the information processing apparatus

responsive to the notice signal outputted in said outputting of the notice signal (col. 3,

lines 38-65); and

in the information terminal, said control method comprises

processing the signal outputted in said outputting of the signal responsive to the

input operation inputted to the information terminal, and generating an output signal

(col. 3, lines 22-65),

converting the output signal and transmitting the converted signal to the

information processing apparatus (col. 3, lines 22-65), and

disabling one of a start or a function of the information processing apparatus

responsive to the *input operation* inputted to the termination terminal (col. 3, lines

38-65).

12.   As for claim 47, Xydis discloses a control method for an information processing

system according to claim 44, wherein, in the information processing apparatus, said

control method comprises:

measuring a field strength of a received signal transmitted from the information

terminal (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65),

judging the measured field strength of the received signal and outputting a notice

signal when the measured field strength of the received signal is judged to be out of a

predetermined range (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 65), and

disabling one of a start function of the information processing apparatus

responsive to the notice signal outputted in said outputting of the notice signal (col. 2,

line 66 – col. 3, line 65).

13.   **Claims 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 41, 42, 45, 49 and 50** are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Xydis in view of Wu and in further view of

O'Mahony (US 6,457,129 B2) (hereinafter O'Mahony).

14.   Claims 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 41, 42, 45, 49 and 50 are rejected for the same

reasons as claims 27-29, 32, 36, 39, 40, 44, 47 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) above. The

15.   Examiner further notes that Xydis teaches a second input for accepting a manual

entry at the information processing apparatus (keyboard 26 and mouse 28, Fig. 2).

However, Xydis does not specifically disclose a location detector for detecting a position

by using a global positioning system. O'Mahony teaches a location detector for

detecting a position by using a global positioning system and an out-of-range

determining unit for determining when an apparatus is out of a predetermined range

(col. 2, lines 3-12; Fig. 4). O'Mahony further teaches locking the system in response to

a signal from the out-of-range determining unit (col. 5, lines 18-30; Fig. 5) and a range

memory for storing range information (memory 203, Fig. 2; col. 2, lines 46-52).

O'Mahony provides a different solution to the same fundamental problem solved by

Xydis: controlling access to a computer system based on the location of the user.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Xydis by using a

global positioning system for detecting a position and an out-of-range determining unit

for determining when an apparatus is out of a predetermined range, because this would

allow for controlling access to a computer system based on a user location, as taught by

O'Mahony (col. 2, lines 3-12, "A method and apparatus...the authorized location.").

16.   **Claims 35, 38, 43, 46 and 48** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Xydis in view of Wu and in further view of Doub et al. (US 6,549,762

B1) (hereinafter Doub).

17.   Claims 35, 38, 43, 46 and 48 are rejected for the same reasons as claims 27-29,

32, 36, 39, 40, 44, 47 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) above. Xydis teaches a function selector

and method for selecting, determining and accepting an unlocking or locking operation

(col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 11). However, Xydis does not specifically disclose a

password setting unit in the information terminal operable to receive and set a password

as further recited in the claims. Doub teaches a password setting unit in an information

terminal operable to receive and set a password (col. 4, lines 26-37). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Xydis by using a password setting unit in the information terminal operable to receive

and set a password in order to improve security and convenience in electronic device

displays, as taught by Doub (col. 1, lines 38-46).

Response to Arguments

18.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the prior art rejection of claims 27-50 have

been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

19.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

        A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

20.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jungwon Chang whose telephone number is 571-272-3960. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00 (Monday-Friday).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jungwon Chang
September 30, 2005